

# The Saturday Evening Post.

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## ORIGINAL POETRY.

**ABDUL'S INVOCATION.**  
Haste, force of my country! to battle advance,  
To their prey leave the war-dogs of rapine again;  
Let the dead do in symbol of slavery and France,  
The flag of the tyrant, was proudly o'er Spain!

Nay, cease not your curses on him that once had  
Your forces, Castilian! to vanquish or fall;  
Who fought for his birthright, his kindred, yet fled  
From the shrine of his worship at treachery's call.

Good God! what is country or kindred to him  
Who laughs at the bright light of villainy sold;  
Hence, Honor! the light that plays o'er thee is dim,  
Expelled by the lustre of avarice's gold.

O, it glads me when vengeance falls ripe on the fools  
Who to anarchy yield the rich rights of the crown;  
How gleams! they seek not themselves are but tools  
Which the foot of the strong shall to dust trample down.

Advance, Angouleme! and deep, deep to its hill,  
In the heart of the generous bury thy steel;  
Nay, start not, 'tis murder is left of its guilt,  
When the hell-brooded traitor for monarchy's weal.

Then Gironde! slavery! woe! pestilent breath—  
Than night angel! compose their armies about;  
That the wounds which have pierc'd Gallia's eagle to  
Death.

At the city of Bourbon may flourish to flash out,  
Shout, shout, Imperator! Magnanimous Cesar!  
Pursuer of nations! thy triumph's complete,  
Or shall he, when crushed in the Patriot's star,  
When the last pulse of Liberty ceases to beat.

X. Y. X.  
The Spanish General, infamous for his treason,  
Doing the service of Spain by the arms of Louis  
XVIII. in 1813.

**UNCAS.**  
"Mokian thou dost."  
Last of the Mokians.

Behold the warrior, as he stands  
Fearless—his bosom firm;  
His piercing eye his foes doth scan,  
His soul, thy threats doth spurn.

"Mokian, thou dost!" then cried  
The Huron—fierce and wild—  
Think'st thou a warrior fees to die?  
Replied the Serpent's child.

Huron, I spurn thy threats and thee,  
Uncas fears not to die;  
Uncas thy Brothers of his slain,  
Uncas doth thee defy.

The Huron's bosom burned with rage,  
His eye-balls flash'd with fire—  
Which on the noble Mokian  
He bent, with savage ire.

Soon shall the tortures rend thy limbs,  
The stake thy bosom gore—  
Then shall thy quivering lips declare  
The fear thou feign'd before.

Huron, I scorn thy coward band,  
Mokian knows no fear;  
Come, ply thy tortures now, he cries,  
Uncas shall shed no tear.

Then firm the proud Mokian stood,  
Ere his god-like form;  
And on his circling legs around  
He cast a look of scorn.

He bent his arms upon his breast,  
Unwavering was his eye;  
Disdain his noble features swell'd—  
Uncas feared not to die.

**OCTAVIAN.**  
LINES.

Lady, 'tis past—that parting part with thee, thou faithful  
One, I'll not upon thee cast a taint for all thou'st  
done;

Yet in my hours of solitude, thy image with my smile  
Comes o'er my soul with anguish rude, too mindful of thy  
guile.

Then couldst thoust bid my love from my heart  
be torn, and  
And mightst hopes of early years in one hot channel  
gush.

All, all of grief comes as a flood, with lightning  
blaze,  
The current of deep passion's blood thy smile upon me  
cast—

For thou didst smile with meteor light to lead the weak  
astray,  
And I, poor fool, was lost in night, but woke to darker  
day.

Fool, that I was, to deem the heart which beams alike  
on all,  
Could bid those fondle's thrillings start that love alone  
can call.

Fool, that I was, to bow and kneel at changing beauty's  
throne,  
To lounge hearts as cold as steel, and pay in tribute  
mine.

Still greater aid, when I saw thy spirit's darkling frown,  
To gaze on thee with trembling awe, that bore my pro-  
spects down—

Yet, lo, in these hours of woe, let not remembrance  
bring  
Thoughts of my love to wing thy brow with cold re-  
morse's sting.

Lady, farewell—let me fly from passion and from thee,  
Shunning the flashes of thine eye to brave a stormy sea,  
Ere the wide ocean greets my view with all its mo-  
ny foam.

See to my friends I bid adieu, and to my much lov'd  
home.

One fleeting, transient moment, I attention from thee  
cease,  
To yield my bosom's agony a calm before the grave;  
To throw a sunshine o'er the cloud that hangs upon  
my brow.

Perchance 'twould burst the murky shroud in which thy  
charms are drest.

But think not, lady, that again I sue to thee for love;  
No, no, the dark cerulean cloud that thought shall soon  
remove—

Since the deep waters shall divide thy lovely frame from  
me.

Whom would I fill'd with passion's tide—but my last hour  
is this.

If in the lapse of coming years, misfortune's shades should  
break  
Around thy light in sorrow's tears, or there should friends  
surround.

Pledge me thy word, that I alone shall yield thy soul  
in need.

And in persuasive friendship's hour, kind up thy bosom's  
grief!

Lady, if thou dost ever here, (oh! how my heart strings  
beat)  
May thy reciprocation prove a bliss to thee most sweet;  
But if requiescent passion's flow is deep within thy breast,  
Then only count thou fully know my writing bosom's  
secret—  
But I have done—my saying's o'er—the canvas is un-  
furling.  
Our backs glides swiftly from the shore—the winds, the  
waves are swelling.  
Yet ere I from thee, I beg, go, ere the wide waters sever,  
Thou lovest cause of all my woe, farewell, farewell,  
forever.  
FREDERICK.

## THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

**THE GRANDEUR OF GOD.**  
At his command the lord lightning flies,  
Shakes the firm globe, and fires the vaulted skies.

There is not one of the four elements which so  
magnificently displays the grandeur of God  
as that of fire. Well might the ancients sup-  
pose it to constitute the human soul, for they  
were similar in their operations. The soul per-  
meates every part of the body, and fire exists  
in every particle of nature. Like the soul we  
observe it quiescent in one body and in another  
we see it in all its terrific sublimity. Like the  
soul we see it in one instance a slave, and in  
another the master of the world. As the soul is  
the centre of motion to the human body, so is  
the burning sun to the solar system. When the  
soul ceases to move the body, every limb is motionless; and when  
Joshua commanded the sun to stand still on  
Gibeon, the earth and moon were still; for they  
receive their motion from his diurnal revo-  
lution. The language of Scripture is correct,  
for though the sun is fixed in his orbit, he has  
diurnal motion, and when that ceases, his  
attendant planets must cease. This has been  
an eye-sore to many deists. Let them reflect  
that when the large wheel of a mill is at rest,  
the whole of the machinery is at rest also. We  
see the operations of the soul, but not its essence;  
and we see the effects of fire, but not its substance.

Fire is the mighty Autocrat of the universe—  
its throne is the fastness of God—and its empire  
is the grand æthereal of nature. Like the  
Olympian Jove when he arose and rocked the  
skies with his wrath, it sends forth its  
herald into the stormy clouds, and shakes the  
pillars of the universe with its tremendous  
roar. When the spirit of the storm is roused  
it goes forth to battle—it awakens the deep  
thunders of the artillery of heaven—and sets  
the skies on fire. The clash of resounding  
strife rings in our ears. The mighty master  
comes forth from the dark dungeon in which  
he was chained—he rides round the æthereal  
dome in his rapid car wheeled by the whirl-  
winds—and the halls of heaven echo with the  
crash of clouds. The mighty monarchs of the  
earth tremble when the dreadful Autocrat  
levels his artillery at the globe. It was the  
same Autocrat with whom the immortal  
Franklin made a league, and entered into  
amiable negotiations. He sent forth his am-  
bassador to the gloomy palace of the Autocrat,  
who was conducted by his presence in a char-  
iot of glass. Peace was settled between the  
dark storm of elemental war, and the  
universal rainbow banner was hung out in the  
east. But the Autocrat escaped from the  
dungeon of the philosopher—he was seen again  
in battle with the spirits of the storm—and  
Franklin raised his bayonet against him from  
every steeple. He was again seen enveloped  
in his grand and brilliant fireworks in the  
heavens, and scattering his thunderbolts in  
every direction. Such is electricity!

We dwell peaceably on the surface of the  
earth, while oceans of fire roll beneath our  
feet. In the great world of the globe the  
everlasting force is at work. How dreadful  
must an earthquake be, when we are told by  
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## MR. RANDOLPH.

It is the consequence of superior talents to attract attention. It is the prerogative of genius to command respect. And when a course of conduct, political especially, is marked by particular ability, it is not surprising that it should attract the notice of the public. It is difficult to distinguish between the mere press of attention, and the homage of respect. Certain it is, the career of the former often mistakes it for the sterling coin of the latter, and placing his confidence in this spurious revenue, he finds in a single change of political events, that he has stored up a treasure as transient and extrinsic as a South Sea dream, and has made himself bankrupt in his political speculations.

Young as our country is, it will not be denied that she has produced men whose names claim a record with the most illustrious of the Earth, whether their fame be made dependent upon the lustre of splendid deeds, or upon the self-denying and unostentatious devotion of civil services—she has, too, produced those who might claim an eminent rank with those whose political corruptions, and oppressive governmental diets, have driven to political profligacy, reckless hostility, and unpunished rebellion.

These are the extremes of a public course, indeed, but they have found illustrators even in the infancy of our country. The millions, therefore, receding between these opposite extremes, have not, of course, been wanting; they are as necessary to the existence of the others, as is the shaft to the pedestal and capital of the column. Among these men, we must look for the materials of biography as well as among those of acquired notoriety.

Efforts to weave, from the scattered threads of history, a picture of the life of a man, who has labored for the good of others without a single eye towards self-aggrandizement or family interest, from such, too, the most instructive and useful lessons of self-denial, of private sacrifice, of public integrity, are generally to be drawn. But no class of men is exempt from subjects of concern, least of all must the most numerous hope to avoid the enrollment of unworthy members in its extensive ranks, and we must accordingly look into the past, and for some instructive examples of political integrity, some shining instances of misdirected ambition, some foolish, even degrading, attempts to predicate notoriety upon assumed eccentricities, and to acquire a comparative eminence by the demolition of superior degrees.

To discriminate among the members of this most numerous class of the political family of our country, to select from its ranks individual most worthy of their chronicles, and to award, by judicious discrimination, to each aspect for fame, the meed which his services may justly claim, to distinguish between the man who has developed his own power in the pursuit of laudable purposes, who has unconsciously become popular by an ardent advocacy of correct principles—and him who, on the other hand, has sought to gratify personal figure—to do this with the justice that public interest requires, will be the task of the historian when the subjects of his memoirs shall have ceased to affect public opinion by their immediate influence upon existing measures, or the expectation of their advocacy of, or opposition to, questions of general interest.

Among those who will occupy a distinguished place in this middle rank, whether we regard his talents, or their exercise, is John Randolph. Commencing his public career, as Mr. Randolph did, just as his party was snatching the reins of power from the dominant side, and possessed as he was of talents, education, family interest, and pecuniary independence, and being a resident of the ancient dominion, that mastery of Presidency, it is not strange that he should have acquired comparative success as a politician, and entertained aspiring views of future pre-eminence. The man who delivers the mine is not he who sits at the ore—and politicians who have labored in the erection of their own party, and the defeat of that opposed, have almost invariably seen the golden harvest that their toil has planted and the reaper nurtured, gathered into the garner of those who shared not the toils and heat of the day.

In the present instance, the award of fame is not, we apprehend, his complaint of. Though we think that Mr. Randolph found it consistent with his own feelings, to give support to the party of which he was professedly a member—the highest aim of the politician of his state, would have been attained, or at least, solemnly professed. Mr. Randolph, however, commenced his political career, as a Democrat. What ever change has been wrought in his opinions—we are not aware that he has altered his course of conduct, so far as that political might be considered as influenced by metaphysical dogmas.

This person has recently occupied so large a space in public observation, that he has even been considered the leader of that opposition which, during the last winter and spring, assumed so formidable an aspect in the National Legislature. Mr. Randolph was born, we believe, in the place which he has since inhabited from his parent, and where he has resided, he means of acquiring an education, were ample, and his capacities were considered of the first order, and so, at least, as the contents of classic books are learning, it must be allowed that Mr. Randolph made a proficiency in his studies, worthy his means and his talents.

Mr. Randolph first exhibited himself to the public as a politician, in 1799, when he was a candidate for Congress in Charlotte district, in opposition to Foxhall Huling.

He was conspicuous also in the same year, for his opposition to Patrick Henry, then a candidate for the Legislature of Virginia, whose election he was warmly opposed upon the ground of some question involving a provision of the United States Constitution. This spirit of opposition Mr. Randolph appears to have mistaken for independence, apparently forgetting the fact, that it is less dangerous to adhere (even servilely) to the opinions of the many, than to dissent or rather oppose every provision of a general nature—Our independence should not destroy our credit for consistency. The proclivities of Mr. Randolph, here, inclined him to the latter position, but his integrity, as he is called, yet as his proclivities, are in a great measure assimilated, Mr. Randolph can not fail of feeling that he has brought upon himself, as a gentleman and a scholar, his country, by would not gladly have avoided, viz. the suspicion of assuming eccentricity for the purpose of attracting attention, undoubtedly that gentleman feels, in common with those of a less elevated rank, that

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administration; that after occupying a seat in the second branch of the National Legislature for many years, he was translated to the Senate, where, during the session of the Twentieth Congress, he delivered numerous speeches of doubtful political merit, yet evincing an intimate acquaintance with the literature of the schools, and some knowledge of occurrences and skill in argument, in which ignorance were the more commendable; these things, with whatever flourish may suit his fancy, the biographer of Mr. Randolph will record, acknowledging that his hero possessed opportunities for high advancement, but that an untowardness of disposition prevented his improving them—that he possessed talents of no ordinary kind, but he delighted rather in their display, than in their cultivation.

## Saturday Evening Post.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER ANNUM.

77 SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

Back of No. 113 Chestnut street, directly opposite the Post Office, and back of No. 12 Market street, the door is opened, North side.

A line is now formed from Philadelphia to Mount Carbon, by the Packet Boat Plant, to Reading, and by stages from Reading to Mount Carbon. The boat leaves Philadelphia every Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at Reading the same evenings. The stage leaves Reading for Mount Carbon the following day, at 6 o'clock, and arrives in the afternoon at Mount Carbon. Returning, the stage leaves Mount Carbon on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and the boat leaves Reading on Sunday and Wednesday mornings. The fare through from Philadelphia to Mount Carbon is 25 cts.

The Schuylkill Coal Company have succeeded in selling the whole of their coal lands, in Schuylkill county, to individuals—Messrs. Jacob Ridgway and Wm. Sanson, have purchased the most valuable parts of the estate. The whole property sold for 40,250 dollars. The coal land, being 1510 acres, sold for 35,850 dollars, being a little more than 21 dollars per acre. The price is considered reasonable. This transfer of property cannot fail to be advantageous to the country and the coal trade generally.

The whole quantity of Tea seized by the U. States at Philadelphia, N. York, Boston and Baltimore, amounts to 6,196 chests.—The Collector of Philadelphia says—"the amount taken without permit and transmitted to New York, Boston and Baltimore, we had from Mr. Brown's statement, subscribed with his own hands."

There is now deposited in the Philadelphia Museum, for a short time, a Stone of about 70 lbs. weight, taken from among the "Rising Rocks" in Montgomery county, Pa. by G. H. Lathrop, on a late visit to that place. A correct profile, like that of George Washington, is visible on the face of the stone. The likeness is so much, it appears, by nature, as the stone is found several feet beneath the surface of the ground, it is certainly deserving the notice of the curious.

We learn from Harrisburg that the board of Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania terminated their session on the 20th ult. They determined the location of the whole eastern, and in part, that of the western division of the Pennsylvania canal, and received a large number of countess number of proposals for the execution of the work from the mouth of the Susquehanna to the Juniata. Among the contractors is a company from the state of New York, who propose to take the entire eastern division, including locks, bridges, culverts, and whatever else appertains or shall be necessary to it. The canal is to be commenced forthwith. The width of the canal is to be five feet at the water line, twenty-eight feet at bottom, and four feet in depth. The locks to be fifteen feet wide and eighty-five long, within the chamber.

At a town meeting held at Portland, Maine, some efficient measures were adopted for providing the means of protecting the town against fire. The sum of \$5070 was placed at the disposal of the firewards, to procure a large Philadelphia engine, estimated to cost about \$2000, to fit some of the present engines with steam power, and hose to draw water from the docks and reservoirs; and to procure 500 or 1000 feet of hose.

An oratorio was performed in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of New York last week, at which the Italian opera corps assisted. The receipts were about \$2000, which were applied to the funds of the Orphan Asylum.—The Post remarks—"All sectarian differences were forgotten, and the clergyman of every denomination united in this tribute to humanity through the medium of a refined intellectual entertainment."

The case of George Peacock, convicted at New York of the crime of the crime of forgery, in signing his own name, whereby he obtained property belonging to another person of the same name, was on the Court of Over and Termor proceeding to pass sentence, appealed to the Supreme Court.

A young man, named Barnard McCann, employed at the Exchange erecting in Wall street, New York, as a laborer, was killed on Monday by falling from the upper story to the ground floor. When the accident happened he was in the act of hauling up a box of stone, which had been raised by a windlass, when the rope gave way a few feet above his head, and, losing his balance, he was precipitated, together with the mass of stone, from a height of about forty feet.

It appears from the census taken this year, by Mr. Joseph Barclay, and inserted in the Pittsburgh, Pa. Directory for 1826, that the city contains 15,313 inhabitants, of whom 2,403 were born in foreign countries. In 1820, the population of Pittsburgh was 7,248. Since that time there has been an increase of 3,257. From recent examination, it is ascertained that there are in the city 1,873 buildings, comprising 200 tenements, and are as follows: brick, three stories high, 133; do. two stories, 339; stone, two stories high, 19; frame, three stories high, 12; do. two stories, 625; do. one story, 280; churches and public buildings, all brick, 17; shops, factories, mills, &c. 48.

The emigration to Haiti, checked in one direction, and even to the reflux, has found vent in another channel. An expedition of a hundred and nineteen men, women, and children, led by the Society of Friends in New Carolina, sailed from Beaufort for Haiti, on the 11th ult.

Upwards of 2000 hands, and 300 teams, are employed on the section of the Ohio Canal between Clarksville and Kendall, and work to the amount of between 40 and 50,000 is performed in a month. The excavation and embankment are nearly completed from the Portage Summit to Cleveland.

Thirty-four or thirty-five houses were destroyed by fire at Charleston, on the 24th ult. It commenced on the west side of King-street a few doors above Boundary-street, and passed down the east side of King-street, to Inspection-street. The houses were occupied as victuaries, and most of the goods were destroyed.

A company of unchartered bankers, or counterfeiters, have been detected, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Ohio. Col. George Derry, Capt. James Brown, and Col. William Ashley, have been arrested; the two first named were held to bail, and the last, not offering sufficient bail, was committed to prison. They are to be tried at the September session. This discovery was made by a Mr. George Farr, who had been for a long time engaged in making observations, and had even rendered himself liable to the suspicion of honest people, for the purpose of obtaining the confidence of the counterfeiters, in which latter it seems, he succeeded. He proposed himself, and was accepted, as a partner in the business of vending counterfeit money, and even took the oath of secrecy, as a member of the company, one obligation of which binds the candidate to murder any member who shall reveal the secrets of the company, or violate the oath of fidelity. It must be admitted that Mr. Farr went far enough in the business. Among the counterfeit notes mentioned in his evidence, are 25 notes of the Manufacturers' Bank, of Pawtucket, \$100 note of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and he named a person who was expected to arrive with \$200,000 in notes of 2, 5, and 10 dollars on the Western Reserve Bank.

The late John McLean, Esq. having been stationed upon the Massachusetts General Hospital \$95,871.66 already received, besides 25,000 more which will be payable on the death of his widow, the Trustees commiserate this instance of liberality by conferring on the Hospital for the Insane, at Charlestown, which is a part of the Massachusetts General Hospital establishment the name of "The McLean Asylum for the Insane."

The keepers of a celebrated gaming house, in the city of New Orleans, were recently completely duped. A man, who seemed to be supplied with liquor, seated himself near the table of King Pharo, and without respect to his majesty gave indications of sleeping. Now the keepers of Pharo are such good natured souls as not to be very nice in their company and seldom ask questions. The stranger nodded and nodded for a couple of hours at least, when suddenly recollecting himself, he stretched out his hand, seized on a pile of bank notes, and made off with his prize before those interested in keeping the treasure, could recover presence of mind to overtake him.

The Georgia Statesman informs us that Captain Solomon Blanton, of Milledgeville, and Linah Mines, of Kentucky, have been appointed by the President of the United States, as commissioners to appraise the value of the real improvements on the Indian lands lately ceded to the United States by the Creek nation.

The authorities in Texas have warned traders, trading to that province, not to take goods to sell to the Comanche Indians. Traders have heretofore carried on an extensive, and often very lucrative trade with those Indians, one of the most powerful and hostile nations in America, who are continually at war with the Mexicans, and will remain so as they are supplied with goods for the horses and mules of which they rob the inhabitants of the province.

WESTERN INDIANS. Intelligence has been received in Washington, that the Cherokee Indians, west of the Mississippi, have declared war against the Osages, but through the intervention of Colonel Arbuckle, hostilities would be delayed three months to give the Osages time to deliberate, and to appoint an agent, as well as to receive instructions from Washington.—The cause of the war is said to be the murder by the Osages of two or three Cherokees, and the stealing of several horses some years since. The Osages have committed another outrage on our citizens on Red River, by the murder of three men by the name of Lawrence, engaged in catching wild horses on the Red River, a branch of Red river, and in a country to which the Osages have no claim.

The supreme court commenced a session at Sumbury, Pa. on the 19th ultimo, when Mr. C. Rogers, Esq. took his seat as one of the judges. This gentleman's legal acquirements and application are highly spoken of by those who have had the best opportunities of ascertaining and judging of them.

The committee of arrangement for the celebration of the coming Fourth of July, in Washington, have invited the surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the Ex-presidents of the United States to honor that city with their presence on that occasion. Judge Anderson has consented to read the declaration, and Walker Jones, Esq. to pronounce the oration.

The printing office of the *Champion Advocate* at York, (Upper Canada,) was entered by some villains, on Thursday the 8th ult. in the absence of the editor and proprietor, and the printing materials, consisting of press, types, forms, composing sticks, galley, cases, &c. &c. completely demolished; and all in the sight of two magistrates, who looked on and viewed the work of destruction with silent complacency.

The Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, for New England, was held last week at Newport, R. I. We understand that one thousand dollars were raised by subscription, to aid in colonizing the slaves who have fallen by inheritance into the hands of members of the Society in North Carolina, where the manumission of Slaves is prohibited unless they are sent out of the State.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser says—"We have seen a letter from London of the 12th ult. which states, that owing to the extreme dryness of the season, the grain crops had entirely failed, and that it was calculated the supply of wheat on hand was only sufficient for three months consumption."

The Corporation of the Borough of Wilmington, Del. have issued their proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person who will give such information as will secure the conviction and punishment of the person or persons who set fire to the stable of Mr. Canby, and that of Mr. Tattall, the former of which was destroyed on the night of the 23d May, and the latter on Saturday night last.

Nathan Gilbert was tried in New York, last week, for the murder of his wife. It was proved by the prosecution that he had threatened the death of the deceased—that he purchased a knife, avowedly for the purpose of killing her—that he proceeded deliberately to execute his long cherished design. On the other side it was made evident that owing to an injury received by the fall of a considerable weight from the height of thirty feet, upon his head, he had been for a long time an subject to mental alienation, as to be entirely unable to discharge the duties of his occupation. It was also proved that the shameful misconduct of his wife had excited his enmity to her, and that it was not until she had given herself up to the most abandoned habits of life, that the poor wretch, the husband, the most unfortunate of the two, was left to the commission of an act, which, according to the verdict of an enlightened jury, did not amount to the crime of murder.

The Charleston Courier of the 16th instant, contains an account of a robbery and attempt to murder, committed near Yorkville, upon Captain Charles M. Hart, late collector of that district. Captain Hart was on his way to Columbia, to pay into the state treasury, the money received for taxes, amounting to upwards of six thousand dollars, when he was attacked on the road, by three men, blackened and disguised, who slightly wounded him by shooting him, dragged him from his horse, and succeeded in escaping with the money. The following day two persons were arrested, and upon the oath of Captain Hart, were committed to York jail, as the perpetrators of the deed.

## RAIL ROAD.

The Commissioners appointed by an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the seventh day of April, 1826, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Columbia, Lancaster, and Philadelphia Railroad Company," give Notice, that on Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1826, at 9 o'clock, A. M. in pursuance of the said Act, books for receiving subscriptions to the stock of the said company, will be opened at the Inn of Joseph Jeffries, in the borough of Columbia—at the Inn of Mr. McGee, in the borough of York—at the Inn of Davis Braumont, in the borough of West Chester—at the Inn of Mrs. Webb, in the borough of Norristown—and at the Merchant's Coffee House, in Philadelphia. The shares, thirty thousand in number, are fifty dollars each; and when eight thousand shall be subscribed, the Governor is authorized to issue letters patent, to erect the subscribers into a body politic and corporate, under the title of "The Columbia, Lancaster, and Philadelphia Railroad Company."

In New Harmony, on the 24th of May, during a severe thunder storm the lightning struck the church and school house belonging to Mr. Owen's society. In the church were sixty persons, engaged in exercises. The building being occupied for a work shop; many of them were struck down, but none were essentially hurt. The steeple and roof of the building, nevertheless, sustained much injury. In the school house one young lady was hurt and the stair case was demolished. The lightning rod belonging to the buildings had been removed in order to effect some repairs.

One thousand seven hundred and nineteen emigrants, going westward, have arrived at Black Rock, by canal boats, since the first of May last. Last week the ship United States, from New-York, from Liverpool, with one hundred and nineteen, and the Courier from Londonderry, with one hundred and fifty-three steerage passengers.

The steamboat *Colorus*, says the *Village Record*, has actually gone up the Susquehanna, through all Pennsylvania, and at the last account was at Chesapeake Point, in the state of New-York. Her course is one of triumph, and in every where received an enthusiastic reception. If that noble river be subjected to navigation by the power of steam, the benefit to Pennsylvania will be incalculable. We have often spoken of Susquehanna county.—The boat is now within about twenty miles of Mr. Kite's farm, who removed to that county, from this, two years ago. There are many Chester county emigrants, in Susquehanna, turning their attention much, and profitably, we learn, to the raising of sheep, for which the land and situation are admirably adapted. By and by, when our rail way shall be completed to the river, it will be an agreeable point; a mere party of pleasure, to ride to Columbia, and then take a steamboat and visit our old friends in Susquehanna county. In sober earnest we look upon the success of the experiment as one of the highest interest to the state.

It is proposed to have the steam boat *Colorus* at Geneva, N. Y. on the Fourth of July.—This vessel has lately navigated the Susquehanna from the Chesapeake to the village of Newtown, at the head of the Seneca lake, where she now is. As she draws but six inches water, the commander proposes to transport her by land, on the route of the proposed Chesapeake Canal, a distance of only 18 miles, into the waters of the Seneca Lake. She can then pass on to Utica, Albany, and New-York, and will be the first steam vessel that ever passed from the ocean into the mouth of the Susquehanna, thence upon the whole length of that mighty river to its source, and from thence into the Grand Canal, and still onward to the great lakes of the Hudson itself.

Mr. Gordon, British Consul to Haiti, arrived at Port au Prince on the 9th ult. from London. The Foulle du Commerce of that place of the 11th, says—"Last evening, the secretary general of the President of Haiti gave an entertainment in honor of the consul general of Great Britain, to a great number of individuals. Mr. McKeezie was not able to be present. He was sick. The consuls of other nations who were invited, were without doubt also indisposed, since they did not attend."

The Petascope and other streams, in the vicinity of Baltimore were swollen to an unusual height by the rains of the last few days. The Petascope is said to have been higher than at any time since the flood of August 1817.—A youth named John Mackrell, fell attempting to catch some floating wood, fell into the stream near the Petascope Cotton Factory on Monday afternoon; the rapidity of the current rendered all attempts to save him fruitless, and he was unfortunately drowned.

The brig *Romulus*, at Boston, has on board several Smyrna sheep, which are a great curiosity, on account of their horns and tail. The brig *Smyrna* also brings a number of the same kind, which have four horns each. Their wool is said to be of a superior quality. These sheep abound in the vicinity of Smyrna, where large flocks, superintended by shepherds, feed in the pastures of the city. They may be purchased there for the small sum of one dollar each.

Captain Endicott, of the ship *Packet*, arrived at Boston from Sumatra, states that an English brig was cut off about the 1st of January, near Pulo Munk, where she had anchored in a calm, by one Panyah Hadjee (brother to the Rajah of Troumoud) and his boat's crew—they had joined the vessel at Troumoud for the purpose of assisting the captain in procuring pepper at Aashan, and on the way treacherously murdered him, his supercargo, officers, and most of the crew. The vessel was recaptured next day by an English ship and carried to Calcutta. Understood that a plan was laid by a number of natives, headed by one Warhob, to cut off the American ship *Maine*, Captain Davis. They embarked on board two prows, with some pepper, as they said, for sale, and went from South Tally Pore to Mingin, where the ship was lying—they went alongside and offered to sell their pepper, saying their prows were loaded with that article. Capt. D. readily admitted part of them on board, but being a little suspicious of them, they being more numerous than when nothing but traffic is intended, he examined their prows, and found but a few bags of pepper and plenty of arms; he at once drove them from his vessel and escaped the danger. Was informed Troumoud by the Rajah, that the Dutch had taken possession of Pulo Nyas, a valuable island lying off the west coast of Sumatra; also Barroo, a small place lying between Sunkel and Tapassoo, both belonging to the natives.

The Malays were very much disturbed at this outrage, and would, if they had the means, attack the invaders without delay.—The Rajah of Troumoud had written to the King of England, soliciting his interference to procure the restoration of both places to the Malays.

## LATE ENGLISH ADVICES.

The situation of Spain is in many respects little better than that of Greece. The once beautiful province of Andalusia, the garden of Spain, is the abode of famine and desolation. In many portions of it the inhabitants are dying for want of sustenance—and one account states that carts are daily sent about by the police to pick up the bodies of those who are found dead in the streets and highways for want of food; and that the presence of the French forces is all that prevents an immediate revolution.

Great exertions are making to aid the Greek cause by subscriptions in various parts. The reigning Duke of Brunswick had prepared for a journey, but being informed that the proceeds of the Theatre on a certain night was for the aid of the Greeks, he put off his journey to be present at the Theatre. The King of Prussia has authorized the Journals of his Kingdom to publish lists of the subscriptions raised for the Greek cause.—At Berlin, the magistrates and clergy are actively engaged in collecting money, &c. for the same cause.

At Paris the Ladies' Committee have collected 30,000 fr. At Munich a considerable sum has been raised. One individual gave 45,000 fr. A public collection has been made at Geneva. On the 18th of May there was to be a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music in the Dutch Reformed Church, at Schiedam, for the benefit of the Greeks.

Baron Stroganoff, Privy Councillor of the Emperor of Russia, and formerly Ambassador at Constantinople, arrived at St. Petersburg, in the beginning of the month.

Two hotels have been hired at Moscow at the rate of 2000 fr. a month for the British and French Ambassadors.

The Emperor Nicholas has issued a manifesto announcing that his Coronation will take place in June, but the day is not mentioned.

Extract of a private letter dated Vienna, May 17th, received from there by express:—"The Ottoman Porte has fully acceded to all the conditions stipulated in the Ultimatum of the Emperor Nicholas. The Turkish Cabinet has already designated two Plenipotentiaries, to proceed to the frontiers. The hostages moreover have been set at liberty, and positive orders given for the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia."

The *Oriental Spectator* of the 5th ult. announces that Sir Hudson Lowe has quitted Smyrna, on board an English brig, bound for Alexandria, from whence he intended to proceed by the Red Sea to the East Indies. As to Perry, who attempted to assassinate Sir Hudson, he is detained at the solicitation of Commodore Hamilton and the British Consul, at Smyrna.

A letter of the 2d inst. from Olesca, says:—"A vessel just arrived here, brings intelligence that as soon as the fall of Missolonghi was known at Constantinople, the Turks of that Capital gave themselves up to the most barbarous expressions of joy. The Janizaries proceeded to the hotel of the Russian Consulate, and threw several heads and ears of Greeks into the windows."

Several letters from the Levant state that the brave Canaris has perished off Missolonghi, with the brulot which he commanded. On directing the elephant which was lately killed in London, the heart was found to be two feet long, and eighteen inches broad, and when the body was opened, it was found immersed in five or six gallons of blood.

The London Courier, in giving an account of an attack made in February last, by the Governor of Sierra Leone upon the natives on the banks of Boom River, mentions, pursuant to the official information, that the principal slave-dealers in that region are *mulattos* "who had been bred in England."

The largest steam vessel ever built in England, was lately launched from Limehouse. She is called the *Shannon*, of 530 tons burden, and is intended to convey passengers from London to Dublin, in 72 hours calling at Margate, Dover, Portsmouth, and Falmouth, for passengers.

Cherries, gooseberries and apricots, were in the London market, April 21, for the first time this season.

An American lady has just married a German marquis. We fear the Europeans will doubt the sincerity of American democracy.

The London Gazette of the 13th May contains the official advice of the peace concluded between the British and Burmese nations, on the 3d January last, at Patanagoh. We annex the terms of the Treaty.

"The four provinces of Arracan to be ceded in perpetuity to the Hon. East India Company."

"The provinces of Mergui, Tavoy, and Zee, to be ceded to the Hon. Company in perpetuity."

"The Burmese Government engaged to the Hon. Company one crore of rupees, by instalments the periods for the payment of which to be settled this day."

"The provinces or kingdoms of Assam, Cachar, Zetang, and Munnipore, to be placed under Princes, to be named by the British Government."

"Residents, with an escort of 50 men, to be at each Court; British ships to be admitted into Burmese ports to land their cargoes free of duty, not to undergo their mules or horses their cargo; British ships to have the same privilege in British ports; no persons to be molested for their opinions or conduct during the war hereafter."

cases, its professors now fall into traces, during which they have a vision of the whole internal structure of the patient, and proceed accordingly! One of them, who appeared as a witness on the trial mentioned, engaged to throw the judge into deep sleep immediately, if he would permit the experiment of the magnetic action to be made upon him.

FRANCE. Newspapers.—A share in the Constitutionnel, the leading Journal on the liberal side, which was sold in 1816 for 6000 francs, now produces 30,000 francs (1500*l.*) a year. The price of this daily paper is 72 francs (3*l.*) per annum, it has 19,000 subscribers amounting to 35,000*l.* per annum.

## SLAVE TRADE.

In defiance of all the treaties which have been made among the European powers, and to the disgrace of their boasted civilization, the slave trade is still carried on with unabated activity. The English squadron under Commodore Bullen has captured and destroyed, on the coast of Africa, 3,600 slaves, within the last six months! The French fleet is now the unrelenting enemy of this inhuman traffic. It is stated, on good information, that not less than sixty thousand Africans have been shipped from the coast of Africa to the French islands, Cuba, and the Brazils, during the last year.

The manner in which affairs are administered in the English Court of Chancery, is occupying much of the public attention in that country. A recent case well illustrates its character. A child of seven or eight years of age was committed to York Castle jail, for a contempt of Court! The child was committed nearly a year ago, for a breach of the rules of the Court in not appearing by his next friend, the infant having neither father, nor any best friend!

The following affecting account of the state of the labouring poor in Manchester, England, is given by an able correspondent of a Morning Paper.

"I have gone within the last two days into the quarter of the town where the distress principally rages; and taking merely two streets—apparently a fair standard of the population of the rest—I certainly witnessed scenes of heart-rending misery, which, when they are to be approached the crisis of starvation or not, must speedily produce disease, and a mortality more slow, but as certain as starvation. In only four houses in these two streets did I see any thing like furniture—not for comfort, but for these are as where to be found—but for the necessities. Squidward, wretchedness, and destitution, the inmates, and their clothing was calculated to hide their nakedness, the women and children were miserable and desponding to a degree, and these females, in the proportion of four to five were wrapped up in a single garment. Still, however, in the relative ratio, I would say, of five to seven (estimating families), some miserable pittance was coming in from the earnings of one or two of their number. I saw twelve and fourteen individuals, of whom six were children, penned up in a single room, and a stove, and a small wooden spinning wheel, or hand loom, were the only articles it contained. The resting place, if there be such in a shed of misery so circumstanced, was in a corner, and consisted of straw, that, from its varied colours, seemed to have been picked up at different times in the streets and stables. This is not a single picture; it rather describes a class of inmates forming the majority of the families in the street I visited. In many instances this straw was also used as a covering, but in others there was a dirty and torn piece of blanket, or cloth, or calico, often the tattered fragment of some article of dress. In these cases, however, with a few exceptions, (undoubtedly there were some,) should say in the proportion of one-fifth, some part of the family was earning something; where there were four or six children, one or two of the latter were picking up two-pence or three-pence a day at some sort of employment; and in others, the men, or the women were, with their wheel, or loom, or some worsted or cotton, which I could understand would, after the day's work, produce 3d. or 4d. for their labour. This lamentable effort of industry appeared just enough to enable them to take out, with whatever casual charity added to it, something amounting to the lowest condition of human subsistence. This is not starvation, but how far is it distant from it? It is infinitely, and almost insupportably, not a moment is to be lost in attending its progress. In no single instance, although some querulousness was expressed against the manufacturers who had not kept on their work, and who, it was said, had made fortunes 'out of the sweat of the poor people's' brows,' was an opinion uttered that violence would retrieve their situation. They certainly complained of power looms, and could not disconnect their present condition from the increase of machinery; but not in a single instance, I repeat, was any desire to destroy them expressed. The poor creatures had been with joy that the Corn Laws were, as they said, repealed—that bread would be cheaper, and that the people of London were sending down 'a million of money in gold' for the relief of the country. The knowledge that something was doing for them, has, undoubtedly, had a most beneficial operation; and if those at a distance, who are so humanely giving it, were only to witness the gratitude with which every mite of relief is received by these suffering families—how the children crowd round the mother to get their share of a coarse loaf, and the appetite with which the parts of it torn asunder at the instant are swallowed, they would feel the consolation that every shilling of their subscription has for one day, at least, sustained human existence, in one family on









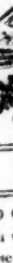
A duck can't whistle, nor a drake ;  
A cat can't fly—but what o' that ?  
She'll eat a fly—but faith 'twould take  
A darn'd large fly to eat a cat.  
A goat can't shave without a glass,  
A jackass has been known to bray—  
And now I've told you all, I guess,  
Because I've nothing more to say.

along,

on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

may 10-85

April 8--at  
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S. E. corner of Pine and Second sts.

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